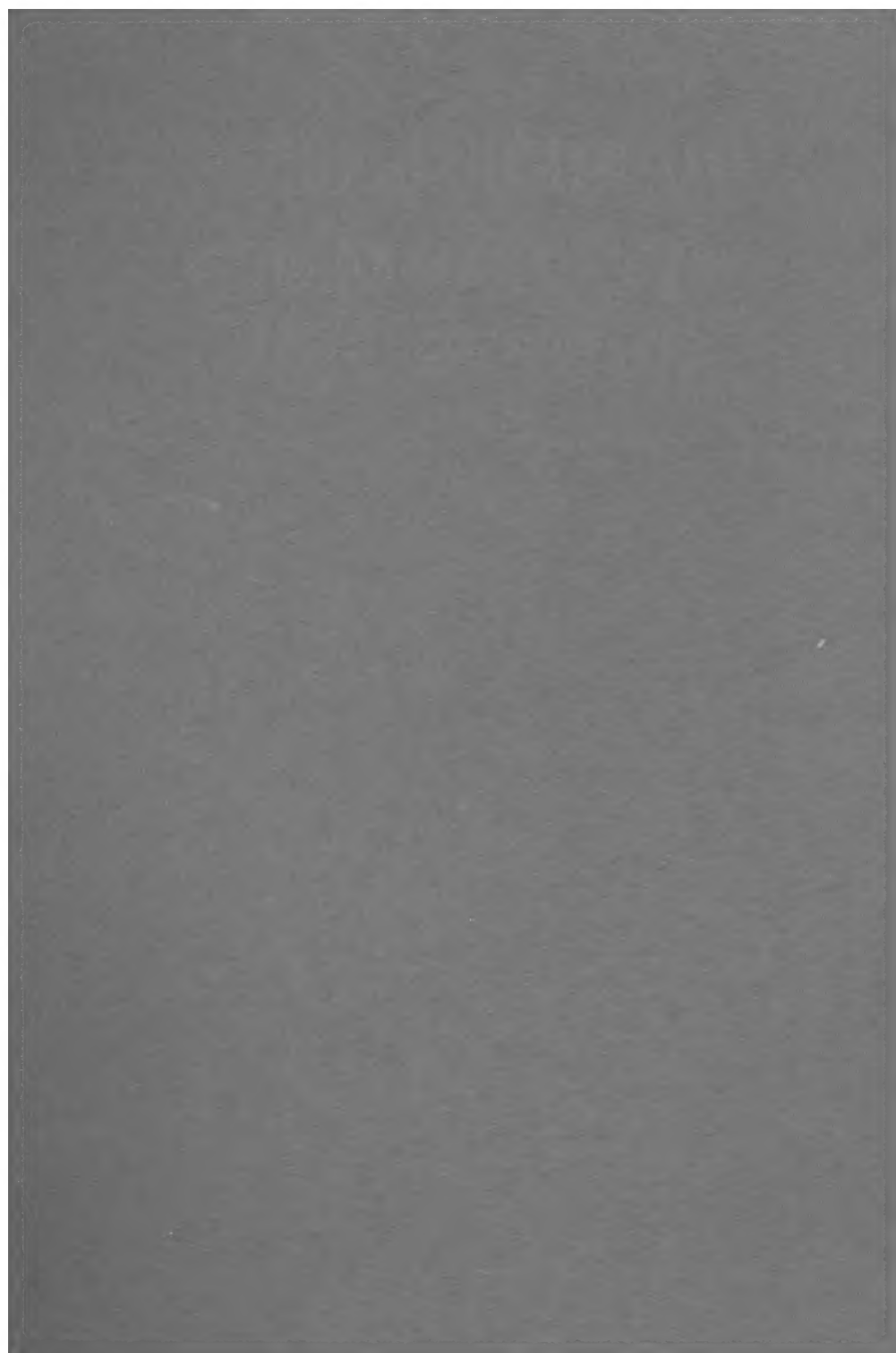


OPPORTUNITIES
in Canada's
"Success Belt"







OFFICIAL PHOTO, G.T.P.R.Y.
Many Modern "Success Belt" Homes Have Electric Light and Hot Water Plants

Important Facts About Canada's "Success Belt"

IN most parts of the world to-day one hears of the Food Question. In Western Canada one hears more about the Answer to the Question, for almost everybody is engaged in some way with production or shipping of foodstuffs—the products of the "Success Belt."

The "Success Belt" is that part of Western Canada which produces the best wheat and most wheat per acre of any district on the continent and it has often been called the "bread basket of the world." Its products now include besides the small grains, hay, potatoes, cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, with cheese and butter; mixed farming has become general. It is called the "Success Belt" because of the prosperity of its farmers.

Climate---Weather

Some people have a mistaken impression about the weather and climate in Western Canada. It is hot in midsummer, but not humid; the nights are cool and refreshing, favorable for crops and for health. The change from winter to summer is sudden and definite, enabling

the farmer to get on the land immediately. In winter a strong sun tempers the cold, and clear atmosphere makes the cold weather far more invigorating than in humid regions. Over the greater part of the "Success Belt" snowfall is usually light. In normal years, stock may be left in many sections to graze out all winter; it is only necessary to provide windbreaks or sheds with straw bedding where the animals may find protection in case of storm.

The average temperature for 1918, as compiled by the Department of Physics of Manitoba Agricultural College, was as follows (the figures denote degrees Fahrenheit):

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Jan. -7.5</i> | <i>May 46.2</i> | <i>Sept. 48</i> |
| <i>Feb. -2.4</i> | <i>June 58.4</i> | <i>Oct. 43</i> |
| <i>Mar. 27.1</i> | <i>July 61.1</i> | <i>Nov. 30.2</i> |
| <i>Apr. 40.8</i> | <i>Aug. 63</i> | <i>Dec. 10.8</i> |

The People Who Live Here

To the "Success Belt" are attracted only people who think in terms of success. The best class of settlers predominate—vigorous, alert, clear-visioned, good-natured people, who thrive by industry and know the joy of comradeship and co-operation. Neighbors of the

right kind are made welcome, not merely with greetings, but with the more practical means of good counsel and actual assistance.

Churches

Most denominations are represented by churches in the "Success Belt." The spirit of true religion rather than strict sectarianism is so much a part of these people, that newcomers of whatever faith will be sure to find in any locality a pleasing association in the house of worship.

Settlers Cordially Welcomed

It has often been remarked by newcomers that co-operation rather than competition is the spirit of Western Canada. And this is literally true. The alert, aggressive farmer is almost invariably rewarded with success. The same amount of effort expended on Western Canada land, as elsewhere, usually brings much greater success—therefore the name "Success Belt." There is no need to deprive anyone of his share; in fact it is to the interest of each that all succeed. And the fact that success is so universal is the best reason why this is called the "Success Belt."

Like the Old West of the United States

In the days of the settler, America's West held something like the same opportunity that Western



The Hudson's Bay Company Store at Calgary, Alta.
Page Two



OFFICIAL PHOTO, C.P.R.Y.
Typical Western Canada School

Canada holds to-day, except that Canada already is tapped by modern transcontinental railways, to which almost every locality is connected with good roads. In this respect the "Success Belt" is ahead because it profited by the experience and hardships of the Great West in the United States.

Road building is held to be an important part of Western Canada's development. It is going on right along with settlement, so that well developed farms need not suffer later on from lack of good communication with markets. This means that farmers in the "Success Belt" can always get to market when prices are best.

Hudson's Bay Stores Supply Family Needs

Farmers' wives in the "Success Belt" are not isolated. They can shop in modern departmental stores that offer every city convenience and every advantage in the shape of price. From these same stores purchases may be made by mail with absolute confidence. Hudson's Bay stores, large modern institutions, are located at Winnipeg, Yorkton, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Edmonton, Calgary, and other points in the "Success Belt."

Modern Public Schools

Canada believes in broad and sound education of children. Its schools and school system exemplify that belief. Modern and well-appointed, even the rural schools throughout the "Success Belt" have facilities in advance of what one usually associates with the country school. In the towns, advanced courses are provided for in all schools. And in each of the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are Agricultural Colleges maintained by the Government, in which both education and experiment, assure the progress of every branch of farming in the "Success Belt."

How the Government Aids the Settler

Canadian Government — both Dominion and Provincial—assumes an active part in the progress of its citizens. Not by paternalism, but by the adoption and execution of far-sighted measures. This is evidenced in its taxation systems

and co-operative selling plans, in its agricultural schools and its experimental farm stations. Its services are broad and varied, and are at the disposal of every farmer in the province. It answers questions, gives counsel and advice. And besides it assures progress by the

Free Testing of Seed Grain and Importation of Registered Horses and Cattle

Improvement of crops and herds is a task to which the Provincial Governments have addressed themselves with vigor. The best of seed grain can always be procured locally and new varieties propagated after test and experiment. New blood is introduced into horse, cattle and hog herds by the importation of registered sires whose service is offered to farmers at very reasonable cost.

This work is not spasmodic, it is continuous, and engages the attention of scientists regularly employed for that purpose.



OFFICIAL PHOTO, C.P.R.V.

*Turning Heavy Sod on Raw Land in Saskatchewan With Heavy Duty Tractor
(Settlers may usually get their land broken by contract with tractor owners.)*



Wheat Heads Out Heavily and shows Hardy Growth in Western Canada

OFFICIAL PHOTO, C.P.R.Y.

Opportunities

THE resources of the "Success Belt" are bountiful and varied and the measures adopted by the authorities for taking advantage of those resources are generous and practical. Thus it becomes apparent to the newcomer that everything is at hand in the "Success Belt" for making prosperity a fact. All that the settler requires is energy and determination.

Opportunities in MANITOBA

Manitoba, though a prairie province, has ready access to water. One-tenth of its area is water.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture, in its Crops and Live Stock Bulletin, dated December 31st, 1918, places the average price for wild lands in the province at \$15.00 to \$19.50 per acre. It is evident, therefore, that the Hudson's Bay Company's price, \$10 to \$25 per acre, is exceedingly reasonable.

Grain Growing—This is without doubt the chief industry of the

Manitoba farm. The yields are uniformly good in all parts of the province, and are constantly being bettered by experiment and improved methods. In this the Provincial Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work, with the result that Manitoba is making great headway in the production of wheat, barley, rye, oats and flax.

Stock-raising—Accessibility to water and abundant natural shelter combine to make Manitoba an ideal place for stock-raising. To these must be added Manitoba's ability to grow succulent feeds and abundance of pasture grass.

Dairying—Manitoba has already assumed a place of importance in dairying. According to the report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the province produced, in 1918, over 18,000,000 pounds of butter, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. In addition, milk and sweet cream are produced in proportionate quantities.

Wool—Some idea of Manitoba's importance in wool production may be gathered from the fact that almost 400,000 pounds were shipped in 1918 under supervision of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The industry is young, but progressing rapidly under the favorable conditions for sheep-raising and the encouragement lent by the Government.

Poultry—In Manitoba, poultry raising is a young industry. Yet 7,000,000 eggs were marketed in 1918. Now that soil, climate and home-grown feeds are known to be favorable to this industry, it will undoubtedly advance with rapidity, especially since boys and girls on the farms are being encouraged to take up the work.

Honey—Bee-keeping and honey production are growing. It has been estimated that 1,000,000 pounds of honey came out of Manitoba apiaries in 1918, at prices ranging from twenty-five to thirty five cents a pound.

Opportunities in SASKATCHEWAN

In the Province of Saskatchewan the farmers have made a signal success of co-operative marketing of their products. Their elevator company is the largest initial grain-handling organization in the world. The co-operative creamery, markets creamery products, poultry and eggs. The co-operative branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture markets wool for the farmers.

Resources—Water power, coal, clays for brick and tile, and mineral wealth as yet untapped, are among the resources of Saskatchewan. Its rich forests contain large quantities of white spruce, also black spruce, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and white birch.

Prairie chickens are plentiful, ducks and geese nest in great numbers about the prairie lakes. In the far northern parts are moose, caribou, wapiti, whitetail and black-tail deer.

Large trout, whitefish, goldeyes and sturgeon are known to exist in the waters of the province.

Grain—Saskatchewan, in the heart of the "Success Belt," is one of the greatest grain-producing areas on earth. It has taken many first prizes for the quality of its wheat at grain expositions both in Canada and the United States. Its claim to leadership, however, is not on quality only, but on the yield per acre, maintaining that quality. Wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye are its most important grain products.



OFFICIAL PHOTO, C.N.R.Y.
"Success Belt" Cattle take many First Prizes
Page Five

Stock-raising—Saskatchewan is particularly fortunate in the fact that the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, has been successful in those parts not adapted to grain growing. In fact so important has it become that stock-yards have been erected at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert to facilitate marketing. Under the Live-Stock Purchase and Sale Law, worthy farmers have the opportunity to buy live-stock from the Provincial Government on easy terms.

Opportunities in ALBERTA

Alberta's climate may be said to combine mildness with vigor. Her resources include vast deposits of coal and mineral; standing timber is present in quantities sufficient to provide fuel for decades to come. Rains usually come at the time of year when they are most needed, during the growing season, not as a rule in the fall or spring when land is being worked.

The soil is generally rich black loam on a clay subsoil, and is rich in potash, nitrogen, lime and other important chemical elements. In midsummer the sun shines eighteen hours a day, greatly accelerating the growth of crops and endowing them with strength that enhances their quality.

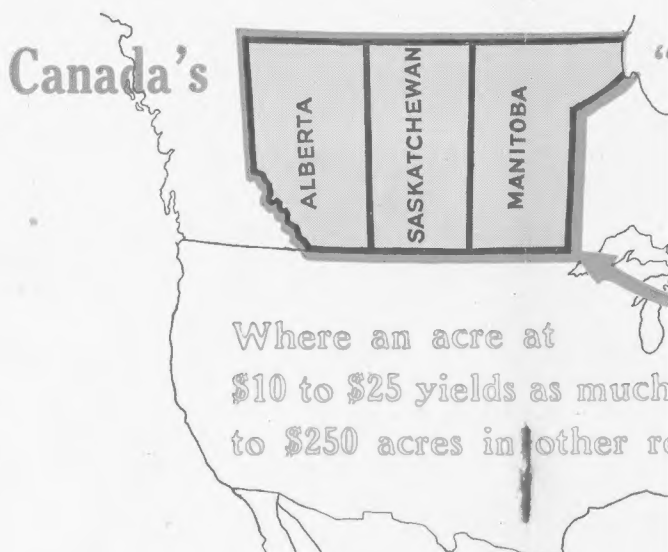
Grain—The quality and quantity of Alberta wheat have been amply advertised to the world. The yields of oats, barley, rye and flax, have been equally important

in Alberta's contribution to the fame of the "Success Belt" and the food supply of the world. Marketing is done co-operatively, assuring the best possible price to the farmer.

Cattle—Alberta offers wonderful opportunity for profit in cattle raising. Nearly everywhere throughout the Province pasturage is abundant in summer, while as a rule native hay can be had at

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nominal cost. Horse and hog raising are also being profitably undertaken. The industry will be further assisted when timothy, brome and Kentucky blue grass are grown in Alberta; soil and climate have already proven to be favorable for them.

Dairying—The herds of dairy stock in Alberta comprise the finest breeds known. The proof of this is

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found in Alberta's high grade dairy products. Butter, cheese, milk and cream products are constantly increasing in quantity and improving in quality.

Sheep—As an industry, sheep growing is coming forward satisfactorily in Alberta. On some of the lands this has been found most profitable, due to the nature of the country and the favorable climate.

are exploited as yet only in a limited way, but their presence is a good augury for the future.

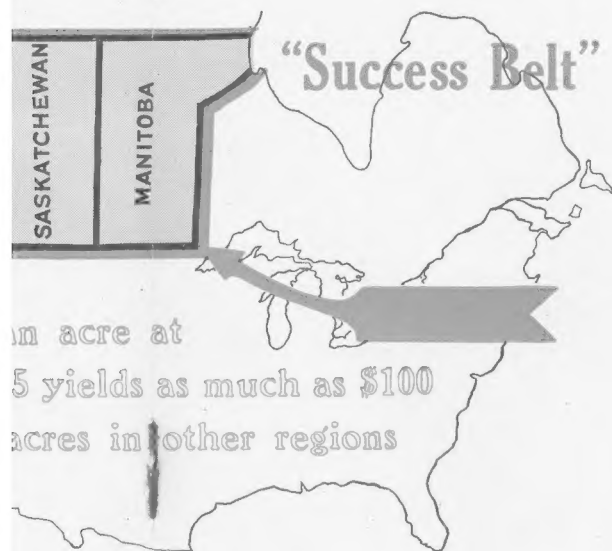
Wide Range of Selection In Choice of Lands

HUDSON'S BAY LANDS in the "Success Belt"—*Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta*—are distributed in separate tracts of approximately 160 acres to 640 acres each and ranging over an area about 900 miles from East to West and 350 from North to South. This vast territory varies from 700 feet to 3,500 feet above sea level. It comprises smooth prairies, slightly rolling land and fields with ravines and steep slopes; black loam; sandy loam; grassy and wooded sections merging into park lands to the north. The climate and surroundings vary.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that the Company cannot give descriptions of parcels of its land until those interested have decided upon location, a general district, or until they have indicated type of land required or the conditions under which it is desired to carry on farming.

When a prospective purchaser has satisfied himself by inspection that a definite parcel of HUDSON'S BAY LANDS is satisfactory and details of the purchase are concluded, he will find that he has received a "square deal" from the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company helps farmers to "make good." It is not a land-selling or real estate promotion organization. While it is among the world's greatest land owners, it is not a speculator in land. The Company is primarily interested in bringing worthy men to Canada as settlers and home-makers.

Page Seven



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Coal—Minerals—Alberta is the richest coal-bearing province in the "Success Belt," with coal areas estimated at 30,000 square miles. Lignite, bituminous and anthracite coal, are shipped in great quantities to distant points.

In Northern Alberta is the famous tar-sand bed, the largest exposure of asphaltic material in the world. Petroleum, salt and cement deposits

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OFFICIAL PHOTO, G.T.P.R.Y.

A Typical Landscape in Grazing Section of the "Success Belt"

Necessities Close at Hand

WESTERN CANADA is fortunate in the fact that it is the source of supply of many of life's necessities. And in the presence of these necessities lies the possibility of future greatness that we of to-day cannot begin to realize. Consider but a few of these—fuel, water and food!

Plenty of Coal

Each of the three Provinces that comprise the "Success Belt" contains coal deposits estimated at millions of tons. Alberta, where the coal mining industry is most developed, has the greatest coal-bearing area; Saskatchewan comes next; and Manitoba, with the smallest, is estimated to have available one hundred and sixty million tons.

Fire-Wood in Abundance

It is true that the "Success Belt" comprises what are known as the prairie provinces, but Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are not without their woodlands, from which the farmers get ample supplies of

fire-wood at no greater cost than the chopping and hauling of it.

Water Power---A Factor in Future Development


The lakes and rivers of the "Success Belt"—beauty spots though they are—will some day serve additional purposes. Properly developed, they are capable of producing power for many large industries, and light for every farm and community in the three provinces. This is but one of the developments to which settlers in the "Success Belt" may reasonably look forward, and from which they will surely profit.

Game and Fish for Food and Sport

In many parts of the "Success Belt" the quest for game is well rewarded. Prairie chicken, water fowl, and big game provide good sport as well as good food.

And for the fisherman, the rivers afford goldeyes, pickerel and sturgeon, while the lakes abound in whitefish.

Ready Access to the World's Markets

 THE "Success Belt" has had ready access to markets almost from the very beginning of its settlement by farmers, so that the settler to-day has a large part of his initial hardships removed.

Good Roads

The gospel of good roads doesn't have to be preached in Western Canada; it is practised. As rapidly as a district becomes settled, road building follows, and road improvement is continually kept abreast of the needs of the community. Bridges and culverts are built and roads graded by Provincial Governments and municipalities.

Good Railways

The "Success Belt" boasts the finest transcontinental railways that can be built, including the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific. By means of these great highways, farmers in Canada's "Success Belt" have constant communication with the world's markets—East and West.

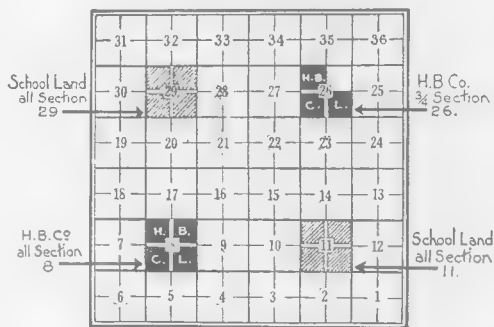
Winnipeg---The World's Leading Grain Market

It is only necessary to know that Winnipeg is the world's leading grain market, in order to realize that Canada's "Success Belt" is

the world's leading grain producing region. In constant touch with the leading markets of the world, Winnipeg offers to the farmer in the "Success Belt" the ready means for disposing of his crop at the most favorable prices. Buyers of grain from various parts of the world are constantly represented at Winnipeg.

Grain Elevators are Numerous

All over the "Success Belt" are grain elevators, controlled either by the Provincial Government or by co-operative organizations of farmers. In this way farmers are assured at all times of the means of handling and marketing grain to their own best advantage.



This plat shows the average township in Western Canada, divided into sections and subdivided into quarter-sections. Note the Hudson's Bay Company lands and school lands as originally allotted in about 3,000 Townships of the "Success Belt."

What Settlers Want to Know



THESE are some of the questions that will most likely occur to you. We have answered them in advance in order that you may have some idea of the conditions that await you in Canada's "Success Belt." If there are any other things you wish to know, write to the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Canada, and full information will be promptly and cheerfully furnished to you.

1 Where is the "Success Belt?"

The great grain-growing region of Western Canada comprised within the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (See map on page Six).

2 What is the Nature of the Land?

For the most part, the best alluvial black and chocolate loam with clay sub-soil. Rolling prairie country, affording good drainage; some timber land, some mixed-farming land and land for raising all classes of stock.

3 How About Roads?

Good graded roads have already been built in many districts and more are being finished as rapidly as the land is settled. Governments spend considerable money on road improvements.

4 How About Neighbors?

English speaking people predominate, these including a good many

Americans. There are, however, communities of almost every nationality of Europe, so that settlers who originate from Continental Europe may, if they desire, locate amongst people of their own race and tongue.

5 How About Citizenship of Settlers?

You may own and hold land and still retain American or any other citizenship, excepting that of alien enemy countries.

6 How Long does a Crop of Wheat take to Mature?

During the maturing season there is an average of sixteen hours sunlight each day which hastens maturity of crops, bringing the average time for wheat from 100 to 120 days.

7 When Does Seeding Start?

Usually from April 1st to about May 15th.

8 Can Vegetables be Grown?

Yes. Potatoes, cabbages, peas, beans, onions, beets, parsnips, melons, carrots, celery, tomatoes, turnips, squash, pumpkins, etc.

9 Can Fruit be Grown?

Yes. Smaller fruits grow wild. Berries, currants, plums, etc., are cultivated in many districts.

10 Can Hay be Grown?

Yes. Wild hay is plentiful. Alfalfa thrives in many districts; cultivated grasses are known to do well.

11 How About Cost of Living?

About the same as in the United States. Hudson's Bay Company Department Stores throughout the "Success Belt" will be found valuable aids in this connection.

12 Are Markets Handy?

Yes. Products can be sold F.O.B. nearest railroad stations. Flour and oatmeal mills consume a great quantity of grain; elevators are numerous and well distributed; marketing is done extensively on a co-operative plan assuring best prices. Winnipeg, the world's greatest grain market, is at the very door of the "Success Belt." Cattle are bought on the hoof.

13 How About Churches?

Every locality of any size has one or more churches. All denominations are represented. More churches are rapidly being built.

14 How About Schools?

Wherever there are twelve children between five and sixteen, of four or more families, a school may be built. School districts are limited by law to five miles square.

15 How About Water?

Experience shows that water can be obtained at depths varying from fifteen feet downwards. The average depth is forty feet.

16 How About Taxes?

Land taxes are reasonable; no taxes on buildings, improvements, farm machinery, implements, live stock or personal property.

17 How About Duty on Horses and Cattle?

Live stock of any kind brought to Canada to improve breeds is free of duty. Answers to specific questions under this heading will be gladly given. Write Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

18 Does a Farm of 160 Acres Pay?

Decidedly yes. Many of the most prosperous settlers started on a quarter section, 160 acres.



Photo of Vegetables Grown in Western Canada

OFFICIAL PHOTO, G.T.P.RY.

What Settlers from the United States Say:

Cudworth, Sask. "I came here from Wisconsin in 1904, locating on 160 acres of land, and now own 960 acres. Last year I had in crop 200 acres of wheat and 200 acres of oats. My wheat yielded 21 bushels to the acre and my oats 45. I have two stallions, 17 horses, 27 head of cattle and 22 hogs, all necessary farm machinery, threshing outfit, tractor for plowing, and 2 motor cars. My buildings are worth \$5,000, including electric light plant. The country is fine for mixed farming, water fine, and crops abundant. I never had a failure. There are great opportunities for the man with moderate means to get a start. The country is improving wonderfully and modern homes are built."

(Signed)

JOSEPH WEBER

Sperling, Manitoba "I formerly was an Illinois farmer and still own my farms in Illinois, but I consider that Manitoba offers greater opportunities to any one who contemplates farming, especially mixed farming. I am located at Sperling, came here in spring of 1910 and have had excellent success both with crops and stock. Grain yields run about normal each year. Wheat averaging 15 to 40 bushels; barley 50 to 60; oats 60 to 80; rye 35 to 45; flax 15 to 20 bushels per acre. We have had years that yields ranged higher than those quoted, but I have endeavored to quote the normal yields. This is indeed a wonderful stock country, with plenty of good pasture, also hay in abundance for winter feed. Our barley fed bacon hogs command top prices. Grass fed cattle are a source of large revenue to the prairie farmer. Sheep also are fast taking their place on this level prairie and are a good money-maker. In closing will say that I am well pleased with Manitoba."

(Signed)

CHAS. W. STERNS

Delia, Alta. "Delia district, homesteaded in 1909, has reached that point when good buildings are going up on the farms all over the country and excellent roads lead out from the town in all directions. Close to the village land is held at from \$50 to \$60 an acre. Farther out first-class land can be bought at from \$25 00 up. There has never been a crop failure."

(Signed)

A. W. STODDART

Ranfurly, Alta. "When I came here from Washington in 1903, we had no neighbors, but today this locality is well settled, with schools, churches, railway, good roads and telephone line. I have prospered here. I have had fourteen good crops out of fifteen, and the fifteenth would have been considered a very good one in Washington."

(Signed)

P. S. AUSTIN

If there are any questions bearing on your own individual case that you wish to have answered; please do not hesitate to write fully and freely with the absolute confidence that we will give you complete information even if it is necessary to search records and look up laws to make the information accurate.

Davidson, Sask. "I came from Kansas in 1903. Since then I have averaged 19 or 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. I am well satisfied with the district. We have good roads and schools and the best phone system to be had anywhere. I think I have done well, as I started with so little. I am sure we have as good land as can be found anywhere"

(Signed)

WALTER WORRAL

Chicago, Ill. "Our experience has taught us we could always count on the fairest kind of treatment from the Hudson's Bay Company under any unusual circumstances that might arise, and it has always been a satisfaction to know that when lands were purchased from them, we had no anxiety nor were any attorney's services necessary in the investigation of any title matters whatever. Our office always considered an undertaking by the Hudson's Bay Company to be treated with the same confidence as though it were with the Government itself, such has its public reputation become, and backed up by our own invariable experience with them."

(Signed)

REMICK, LLOYD & CO.

Minneapolis, Minn. "The several parcels of land I have purchased from your company have all been very satisfactory purchases and in all cases I found your statements correct as to the quality of the land; have also found your terms and the additional extension of time you have occasionally granted have been favorable to the needs of the purchaser. I have also been impressed with the very satisfactory way in which you handle your purchasers' accounts and the issuance of the final papers."

(Signed)

KARL De LAITRE

Estevan, Sask. "I arrived here in 1905 and now own a section of land. We have a good house, barn and other buildings, a full equipment of horses and machinery, including a large threshing outfit. Our crops have varied with the seasons, but each season has left me in a better position than before."

(Signed)

J. R. APPLEBY

Minneapolis, Minn. "I have been quite heavily interested in the colonization of farm lands in Western Canada for the past nineteen years. During practically all that time I have had dealings with the Hudson's Bay Company and I, as well as my friends and purchasers, have always found this Company to be clean and true in all of their dealings; I know that they have been considerate and fair with their purchasers at all times and particularly so during the trying years of the war, through which we have just passed. I am confident that anyone purchasing land from the Hudson's Bay Company can rest assured of fair, square treatment."

(Signed)

403-406 Phoenix Building **J. E. MARTIN**

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Oldest Company in the World. Incorporated A.D. 1670

WINNIPEG, CANADA

